WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898-FOURTEEN PAGES.

The Evening Star is the only afternoon paper in Washington that receives the dispatches of the Associated Press. It is therefore the only one in which the reader can find the complete news of the world, directly transmitted by telegraph, up to the moment of going to press.

## HE LED A BUSY LIFE

Sketch of the Career of Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

STATESMAN, SCHOLAR AND PATRIOT

Regarded as the Foremost Englishman of His Day.

GREAT CAPACITY FOR WORK

William Ewart Gladstone, who died this morning, was born December 29, 1809. He was sent to Eton when twelve years of age. and graduated at Christ Church with the highest honors that the college could bestow. After graduating at Oxford, where he took a double first class in 1831, in 1832 he contested Newark for the conservatives. won and sat for that body until 1845. At the age of twenty-five years Sir Robert Peel appointed him to a junior lordship of the treasury. Three months later he became under secretary for the colonies, which post he held until Sir Robert went out of office in April, 1835.

When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in 1841 he appointed Mr. Gladstone to the post of vice president of the council and master of the mint. For two years he held this position, when in 1843 he suc-ceeded the Earl of Ripon as president of the board of trade, giving up the former office. He took the secretaryship for the colonies in 1845, succeeding the Earl of Derby. He did not hold this office long, however, but resigned and remained out of parliament until 1847, when he was re-turned for the University of Oxford.

Leaves the Conservative Party. It was in 1851 that Mr. Gladstone realized that he was opposed to his colleagues on the subjects of removing Jewish disabilities and of university reform, so he concluded to separate himself from the conservative party. In the general election of the same year he came very near being defeated on account of his change. In December, 1852, he joined the "coalition" ministry of Lord Aberdeen as chancellor of the exchequer, and resigned in 1855, when Lord Palmerston reconstructed the cabinet, and went on a special mission to the Iorian Islands. Returning in June, 1859, he rejoined the cabinet under Lord Palmerston as chancellor of the exchequer, and when Lord Palmerston died he re-

tained the office under Earl Russell. When the general elections of 1855 came off Mr. Gladstone was rejected by the University of Oxford, but was chosen by Scuth Lancashire. When the government was defeated on the reform bill in 1866 Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. He lest his seat from Lancashire in the general elections of 1808, but was returned for Greenwich by a large majority.

When Mr. Disraeli's ministry resigned Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as premier. In 1873 the government sustained a serious defeat in the rejection of the Irish University education hill and Mr. Gladstones. sity education bill, and Mr. Gladstone ten-dered his resignation, but as Mr. Disraeli declined to take the office he was commissioned by the queen to reconstruct the cabinet. He undertook the chancellorship of the exchequer in addition to the office of first lord of the treasury, retaining these positions until the resignation of the minin 1874. Shortly after he retired from office Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to Earl Granville, in which he formally announced his resignation as leader of the conservative party. He was succeeded by the Mar-

Devotes Himself to Literature.

After his resignation he devoted much of his time to literature, and by a number of controversial papers took an active part in the leading questions of the day. The pamphlets published by him in 1874 and 1875 on the conflict between the states of Europe and the Roman Catholic Church ("The Vatican Decrees in Their Bearing on Civil Allegiance," "Rome and the Newest Fashion in Religion") were translated into several foreign languages and found a wide circulation. In 1876 he published his famous Tamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," which exerted a de-cisive interest on the public opinion in England. It was about this time that he "Homeric Synchronism" and Inquiry into

time and place of Homer. In 1880 he was returned from both the borough of Leeds and for Edinburghshire. He resigned from Leeds, however, and his son Herbert was elected in his stead. Gladstone served along in public life holding first one position of honor and trust and then another, until 1804, when his eyesight began to fall rapidly under the strain of his labors. In addition to this, the infirmities of age began to tell on him, impairing his hearing and in other ways making it necessary for him to ab-sent himself frequently from sittings of the house, so that he concluded it would be best for him to resign and give up pub-lic life. This he did on March 3, 1894.

His Last Public Effort.

Before retiring from the field, however, Mr. Gladstone made one last effort to carry out the great wish of his life and what he considered to be the will of the people. In the house of commons he made a speech that was temperate in diction and not the least defiant in manner. He posed as no democratic agitator against the champions of ancient privilege. He was still the statesman, earnest and dignified, the prime minister of a great nation endeavoring to save what was possible in the way of sub-stantial legislation from the wreckage of a session of unexampled length and labor. In this he showed himself true to the last to that spirit of conservatism which had characterized every phase of h's remark-able career. Mr. Gladstone's retirement created nearly as rauch excitement in this country as it did abroad. With hardly an exception the various countries of the world united in paying high tribute to the statesman who had been considered "as the most conspicuous and potential figure in the public life of the world."

Broke Down Last November.

Mr. Gladstone's exceptionally strong constitution prevented any serious illness or any rumor of his failure or decay until the close of his eighty-eighth year. On November 21 last a rumor circulated in London of a sudden breaking down startlingly reminded the world of the possibility of his removal. Insomnia was generally stated to be his chief trouble, but the confi-dent contradictions from the family al-layed the first dread fears. It was said at this time that his mind was as keen as ever, but that he was more feeble on ac-

ever, but that he was more feeble on account of his sedentary life.

He started for Cannes in company with Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone and Mr. Henry Gladstone November 26, breaking the journey at Folkestone and Paris. The aged statesman felt no ill effects from the journey, and it was announced that the neuralgia with which he had been troubled was diminished.

His sojourn at Cannes for two months was quiet, and varying reports from time to time left the general impression that the former premier was benefiting. Great was the surprise, therefore, when on Jan-uary 20 it was announced that Mr. Gladstone's condition was causing grave anxiety, and that his sojourn had not had the

Walked to the Boat.

The former premier returned on Febru ary 19, and, although arrangements were made at Calais for two men to carry him from the train to the boat, he insisted on

walking the distance of about thirty yards. His changed and tottering appearance was the subject of remark on all hands.

Arrived at Charing Cross, many of his friends awaited him, and he was driven to Carlton House Terrace, his son's residence. After remaining in London a few days he was medically advised to go to Bournemouth, and Lord Vernon placed his beautiful residence at Mr. Gladstone's disposal.

No benefit accrued. On March 6 he stopped all work, and henceforward his friends read or played to him. He was taken home on March 20. Later it was announced that he was advised to undergo an operation for necrosis of the bone of the nose, from which he had been suffering.

Day by day he got weaker and weaker, and in the early part of April took to his bed. At times during the month he suffered violent twinges of neuralgic pain, but in the early days of May a general renewal of strength and frequent injections of mornithments. riends awaited him, and he was driven to

of strength and frequent injections of mor-phine under the tongue relieved him. Later he relapsed into a semi-comatose state be-

Marriage to Miss Glynne.

In 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, baronet, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire At the death of Sir Stephen Glynne his estates became the property of Mr. Glad-

of Mr. Gladstone's children, Mr. William Henry Gladstone, eldest son, was born in 1840. In 1865, at the age of twenty-five, l840. In 1865, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected to parliament from Chester, and in 1868 and 1874 for Whitby. In 1880 he was elected for east Worcestershire. From 1869 to 1874 Mr. William H. Gladstone was a lord of the treasury. Another son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, was born in 1854. He was a lecturer on history at Keble College, Oxford, and was in 1880 chosen by his father as private secretary. In the same year he was elected to the In the same year he was elected to the house of commons for the borough of Leeds. The second son, the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, is rector of Hawarden. A daughter of Mr. Gladstone is the wife of the Rev. E. C. Wickham, head master of Wellington College. Mr. Gladstone's oldest brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone, baronet, was lord lieutenant for Kincardenshire and a rember of parliament for Conservation. and a nember of parliament for Queens borough and other places up to 1842. So it can be seen that in his distinguished life he has been surrounded by a family the male pertion of which have been in a measure equally distinguished as states-

At the time of his death Mr. Gladston was as firm in his convictions as he had been in fighting for them during his long life in the politics of the mother country.

H. W. Lucy's Recollections. Henry W. Lucy contributes these perscnal recollections of Gladstone to the New York Tribune:

The last time I was in Mr. Gladstone's company was on Monday, June 24, 1895. The circumstances were peculiar, sharply illustrating one of the phases of his marvelous career. On the previous Friday the government of Lord Rosebery, to whom he had handed the scepter of the liberal premiership, had been unexpectedly defeated by a snap vote on a question of cordite. The country was face to face with a ministerial crisis that must inevigably lead to isterial crisis that must inevitably lead to a general election. Upon the results mighty a general election. Upon the results mighty issues rested. In analogous circumstances happening throught sixty years Mr. Gladstone would have been the foremost figure of the day, an individuality upon whom all men's thoughts centered. On this June morning he was driving through the crowded streets, few among the busy throng turning their heads to regard him. Three years carlier, had he chanced to make the same journey, his carriage would have been years carrier, had he chanced to make the same journey, his carriage would have been followed by an excited crowd, friendly or hostile, according to political conviction. Now, as he passed along, only here and there a passerby recognized the familiar face and silently raised his hat in respectful salutation. There was passing through the streets of the city not the strenuous statesman round whom for more than fifty years the turmoil of political warfare had raged. It was merely his ghost, a wraith, that had nothing to do with political con-

tests nor with majorities in the house of commons and polling booths.

Mr. Gladstone had just landed from the Tantallon Castle with other guests of Si Ponald Currie on the memorable cruise to the opening of the Kiel canal. The voyage had been crowded with interest, culminat-ing in the news flashed to Gothenburg on Saturday morning that the government had been defeated. There were several mem-bers of the house of commons on board. and the excitement was intense. What course would the ministers adopt? Would they dissolve, resign or carry on, ignoring a snap division on a side issue?

His Studied Indifference.

Mr. Gladstone doubtless felt profoundly stirred by the turn events had taken. When, ten days earlier, the Tantallon Castle left Gravesend there was no portent in the political sky of what had happened. It was understood that Lord Rosebery's min istry would struggle through the session, dissolving in the following February. Sudthe bolt had fullen out of the Mr. Gladstone, though formally self-exiled from the political world, could not be in-different to the fortunes of the liberal party and the fate of ministers who had long been his colleagues. Whatever he may been his colleagues. Whatever he may have thought, he said nothing. His studied have thought, he said nothing. His studied indifference was stretched a further point when the big Castle liner anchored off Gravesend on that Monday morning. A bundle of London papers was brought aboard and laid beside Sir Donald Currie at the breakfast table. There was a desperate dash for them by members of both houses mineled with the guests. Only Management of the control o houses mingled with the guests. Only Mr. Gladstone sat unmoved, looking rather bored, when Sir Donald Currie pressed on him the first choice of a paper. Hesitatingly he took out of the heap a copy of the Daily News with trade him. Daily News, put it under his arm and walked off slowly to his state room on deck. News about such an immaterial thing as a ministerial crisis and possible general election would keep. Before he had reached the deck his former private secretary. Sir Algernon West, breaking away from the Algernon West, breaking away from the excited crowd in the saloon, rushed after him with the news that the government had resigned.
"It is very serious," said Mr. Gladstone

"It is very serious," said Mr. Gladstone, in those deep tones which marked his speech when strongly moved. But he said no more, and pursued his way to his cabin. It would be peculiarly interesting to know what he thought. At the time of his resignation of the premiership there was current in inner circles of the house of commons a circumstantial story pointing commons a circumstantial story pointing to something rather like hustling him out of his own cabinet. It ran to the effect that, dropping one day, as was his frequent habit at the time, into talk of "my time of life" and the imminence of unbuckling his armor and laying down his lance, his faithful and affectionate colleagues, with one accord, assumed that this was a formal and deliberate act of resignation. They accepted it forthwith, preventing further explana-

tion by the clamor of their regret. Powers of Reenperation.

When Mr. Gladstone came on board the Tantallon Castle he was recovering from an attack of bronchitis, which at one time threatened abandonment of the scheme of the voyage. His marvelous powers of recuperation were speedily asserted. One day when we had been a week out I chanced to look astern from the bow of the ship and saw two figures walking briskly who had wearily walked aboard at Grave send. Yet it was Mr. Gladstone, striding along at a pace that evidently tried his companion, talking the while with animat-

ed gestures. Bound for Denmark, the first thing that occurred to him was the necessity of learn-ing the language. He accordingly brought on board with him a Danish distingary and one or two other books in that ianguage. He spent the whole of the morning in his state room cabin studying Danish, and before we returned to the Thames he had made such way that he was able to follow the course of his book.

the course of his book.

At Coppenhagen the King and Queen of (Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

THE SIXTH AT TAMPA

Camp of the Cavalry on the Shores of the Gulf.

THE TRIP FROM CHICKAMAUGA

Enthusiastic Greeting Along the Way

ESCAPES FROM DISASTERS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

TAMPA, Fla., May 16, 1898. The United States troops at the Chickamauga Park suddenly "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away." The orders to repair to points of rendezvous along the southern coast came in the nature of a surprise. Rumors of changes had been so common that the troops had become accustomed to regard them with incredulity. The first troops to get away from Camp Thomas were the 3d and 6th Cavalry, which have been brigaded, under command of Gen. S. S. Sumner. The former were transported south over the Southern railway, the latter over the Western and

the experience of traveling with a military stock train, so that after traversing the nine miles which separated Camp Thomas from Ringgold, Ga., the embarking point, I boarded the first section of the transportation of the 6th Cavairy, and was soon off for the south. The train consisted of fif-teen stock cars loaded with horses, one teen stock cars loaded with horses, one box car loaded with forage and a tourist sleeper for the guard and an officer and twenty-five men. The cars had previously been quickly filled with the animals at numerous roughly constructed chutes, each car containing about twenty-one unhappy horses. The men's travel rations had been hurried up from the wagon trains in the rear, and everything was in fine shape for rear, and everything was in fine shape for

the long and tiresome journey. Rumors were affoat of possible attempts Rumors were afloat of possible attempts of Spanish spies to wreck Uncle Sam's trains, and as this was the first train from Camp Thomas there was some speculation among the soldier boys as to whether they would be given a chance to "fight fair." But all thoughts of this character were speedily driven away by the novelties of the journey. At nearly every station the Georgia people were assembled to give the big train of cavalry horses "the rebel yell," and the waving campaign hats of the boys in blue gave evidence of a friendlier feeling in blue gave evidence of a friendlier feeling

A Pleasant Incident.

At a small station, Adairsville, where the train slowed up, a lady school teacher with a host of little girls waved the stars and stripes, while a huge box of flowers was hastily thrust into the hands of a long-armed cavalryman, and the train rushed on. In the center of the flowers was a tiny flag, with a piece of paper, on one side of which was inscribed the names of the teacher and scholars. On the reverse side was, "From the Busy Bee School. God bless our soldiers." The cavalrymen were greatly pleased at this unexpected presentation, and bore the flowers in triumph to "the lieutenant's" seat, where they reposed during the remainder of the

ing the forage down through the doors into the troughs in front of the ani-mals. Some of the cars were old-fashioned, and down in the darkness a trooper had to grope his way, and fill the troughs from a bucket. To engineer one's way about in a car load of nervous horses is rather a deli-cate operation, and one that requires considerable knowledge of horse nature. A recruit would not do it for a year's pay, but an old soldier, with a soothing word here, and a pat of the hand there, will move about as unconcernedly as if in a palace

The hungry horses munch the oats, and the long train moves out for Macon. In the dim light bold troopers walk the length of dim light bold troopers walk the length of the train and peep in at their favorites through the trap doors in the roof, risking their necks a dozen times in so doing. Through Macon the train goes, and the fact that there may be other accidents than those of the battlefield was aptly illustrated. First, one of the immense driving wheels of the big locomotive broke while the train was rushing along at a rate of fifty miles an hour. A snap of the rate of fifty miles an hour. A snap of the driving rod, a grating sound, the rolling of the wheel into the ditch, and the train is brought to a stop without a jar. It was a marvelous escape to both soldlers and horses. Next, an engine, hurrying down to our assistance, collided with a caboose, and both were wrecked. These accidents were supplemented the next day by the extinguishing of a small fire from a wisp of hay protruding from a trap in the roof of one of the cars. The horses had been fed hay, and nothing but the vigilance of one of the troopers saved the car load of

horses from a horrible fate.

Down into Florida the train sped, the Georgia crackers were left behind, and latter evidently subsisted tle station a gray-haired veteran, a trooper of "Jo Wheeler's" cavalry corps, boarded the train and besought the lieutenant to enlist him for the Cuban campaign. He was directed to one of the trains of vol-unteers and left the train with a whoop of

At Port Tampa. Far into the middle of the second night the train ran through Tampa, and out toward the wharves of Port Tampa, nine miles beyond. The grim-looking transport ships lined the wharves, and at the gangways were sentries with rifles on shoulder, ready to stop the inquisitiv ness of any Spanish spies who might wis . to examine the interior workings of the ships. On the face of it, it appeared as though the cavalry horses were about to be loaded aboard ship for transportation to Cuba, but the train order to take us to Port Tampa prov-ed a mistake, and the train was slowly

backed to Tampa.

Now, alongside the railroad tracks the white tents of the regular infantry and cavwhite tents of the regular infantry and cavalry cover the sandy ground in every direction. Tall pines lend a little shade to the parched ground, and a little shub palm, which covers the ground in every direction, gives a tropical air to the scene. But, although the sun is scorching, a breeze is feit almost any hour in the day, and the soldiers who have served in Arizona and Montana and Texas say that if Cuba is no hotter than this the weather problem will be ter than this the weather problem will be "dead easy." Nothing, they say, can approx-imate to the blistering heat of the Apache campaigns. The Cubans here say that yel-

And so the soldiers dream the hours away, hoping to be called upon to "turn the ras-cals out." But their dreams are not alone of war. A tiny kitten which had attached itself to one of the cavalry troops crawled over the face of one of the sleeping soldiers the other night and the gallant warrior

awoke with a start, protesting to his won-dering comrades that he had been attacked by a vicious alligator. Training Horses to Swim

heads, while the troopers cheered and splashed water to their hearts' content. Out in the deeper water, the bolder riders rode

their swimming steeds around in circles, new and then slipping off into the water and clinging to the mane, while keeping a light hand on the reins. Jupiter with his

sea chargers could not have held a candle to these bold troopers, who, fresh from the

arid deserts of the frontier, seemed never to

arid deserts of the frontier, seemed never to get enough of the refreshing salt water. General Kilpatrick, the famous Union cavalry leader, once sald that "Cavalry can fight anywhere, except at sea." It may be that in the Cuban campaign even this as-

RE-ESTABLISHING NATIONAL GUARD.

A Caution Sent Out by War Depart-ment Officials.

Many applications have been received at

the adjutant general's office for copies of

muster rolls with which to form the nu-

cleus of National Guard organizations in

the various states, to take the places of

those which have been absorbed by the re-

cruiting in the volunteer army. These ap-

plications come from persons whose inten-

tions, the department officials say, may be

all right, but who apparently fail to com-

prehend the provision in the volunteer act

bearing on the subject of the admission of

new organizations into the army.

Section 7 of the act provides that the organizations of the volunteers shall be so recruited as to maintain them as near to their maximum strength as the President

may deem necessary, and no new organiza-tion is to be accepted into service from any

state unless the organizations already in service from such state are as near to their maximum strength of officers and enlisted men as the President decides shall be the

case. This provision, it is explained, is intended to prevent a condition of affairs similar to that which existed in the war of

the rebellion, when the veteran regiments, depleted by active service on the field, were

not recruited again to their full strength,

but new regiments were constantly added to the army.

This latter practice was reprehensible in that it thrust raw and undisciplined men

forward into new organizations instead of

recruiting them to the older and established veteran regiments. It is pointed out that few, if any, of the regiments of the volunteer army are recruited to their maximum strength, and that if additional volunteers.

teers are called for they will be used first of all to bring these regiments up to the le-gal number provided by law. Many of the

regiments contain less than 1,000 men, whereas their maximum strength is, in the case of the infantry, over 1,300 men.

For these reasons the officials of the War

Department desire to discourage the idea of the formation of new organizations if it

them in the event that additional volun-

teers are called for. Another bad feature of the admission into the volunteer army of

the new organizations is that it results in a

proportion of officers to soldiers much larger than is contemplated by law, which

will not occur if the men are recruited into

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Interesting Information Drawn From

Consular Reports.

In response to the demand for informa

tion in regard to Cuba and Porto Rico, the

bureau of foreign commerce, Department

of State, has issued a bulletin containing

much interesting information, drawn from

consular reports and other official data,

concerning the geography, products, com-

merce, rallways, debt, cables, &c., of these

islands. It includes also detailed descrip-

tions of all the large cities. It is pointed

out that if all the land suitable to the

industry Cuba might supply the entire west-ern hemisphere with sugar. The island al-ready has produced in a single year for ex-port 1,000,000 tons, and its capabilities have been only in the experimental stage. Al-though settled more than fifty years before

the United States, Cuba still has 13,000,000

acres of primeval forests, including ma-hogany, redwood, ebony and many other

valuable woods.

In a report from Consul Hyatt the richness of the mineral deposits about Santiago de Cuba is pointed out. American companies, with a combined capital of over \$5,000,000, now operate mines in this vicinity and employ from 800 to 1,400 men, shipping to the United States from 30,000 to 2,500 to the control of the control

to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month, most of it going to Bethlahem, Steelton, Spar-

row's Point and Pittsburg. These iron ores are said to be among the richest in the

Mr. Hyatt believes that the old copper

mines in the same vicinity, which used to turn out \$3,000,000 worth of copper ore an-

nually for use in the United States, could

be worked with profit.

The extent of the tobacco and sugar industries is given in detail, although these

have suffered seriously as a result of the last three years of warfare. About 80,000 of the iahabitants are ordinarily engaged

of the inhabitants are ordinarily engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. The Cuban

debt is placed at \$295,000,000, or about \$979

per inhabitant.

The description of Porto Rico is especially

interesting in the account of San Juan har-bor. It states that the entrance to the har-bor is one of difficulty and danger, particu-

them up and seem about to hurl them for-

ward to destruction. San Juan is described as a perfect specimen of a walled town,

The description of the various cities, both in Cuba and Porto Rico, shows that yel-

low fever and smallpox are everywhere prevalent, that the streets reek with filth,

that the water supply is poor and usually polluted and that modern sanitary methods

Associated Press Meeting.

served through minor organizations. The following directors were elected: Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Herald; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Victor F. Lawson, the Chicago Record and Daily News;

Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic.

with moat, gates and battlements.

idustry Cuba might supply the entire

rowth of sugar cane was devoted to that

the older regiments.

valuable woods.

required of

sertion may be disproved.

CAMP OF THE U. S. TROOPS,

Atlanta and the Plant system.

The Star correspondent had never had

than when Sherman's men laid waste the Georgia plantations, in the dark days of the civil war.

those of the Florida pine belt came into lumber and turpentine, for no other means of sustaining life was visible. At one litenthusiasm, which was re-echoed by the rowd of country people at the door of the

At Wayeross, a small station on the Plant At Waycross, a small station on the Flant system, a veteran regular soldier, who was one of Stoneman's scouts, begged a ride to the front, and was accommodated with a seat in the box car. He was a pensioner, had a fine little farm and a snug sum laid away, but, as he almost tearfully expressed it. "I just couldn't stand the trainloads of t. "I just couldn't stand the trainloads of soldiers passing my house all day long."

low fever is not to be feared before the first of July, and that smallpox is now the epidemic to be dreaded.

Representative Bromwell of Ohio has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the return of captured confederate flags on applications of governors of states troops carried the flags.

THE ROUGH RIDERS

the pines, is a beautiful beach, and here the entire regiment of the 6th was march-ed. Men threw off their clothing and un-SOME OF THE GILDED YOUTHS

saddled their horses, and then, quickly nounting, like so many Sioux Indians, they plunged into the salt water of the bay, and forced the horses out toward deep water. Some of the thirstier animals experimented cautiously with the briny; others seemed to enter into the spirit of the scene, like so many boys, and jumped and tossed their Army Business.

DISTINGUISHED BAD MEN

The most variegated assortment of fight-Rough Riders."

It is now drilling at San Antonio. Every day brings new and valuable additions,

The previous occupations of some of the boy and bad man. Cowboys predominate. for their country:

Ronalds, Roland G. Fortescue, Henry W. Ronalds, Roland G. Fortescue, Henry W. Sharp, James B. Tailer, Henry W. Bull, Kenneth Robinson, Joseph J. Stevens, Henry H. Thorp, J. William Tudor, Summer Kemble Gerard, H. Sybrant Van Schaick, Percival Gassett, Guy H. M. Ferguson, Maxwell Norman, George Kemp, William Quaid, jr., Hamilton Scull, Dudiey S. Dean, R. Henry W. Sharp, Guy Munchie, H. K. Devercux, Guy Hollister, J. R. Mossie and F. Townsend Burden.

Here is a specimen of the enlistment certificate signed by every one of the Rough Riders:

Riders:

tificate signed by every one of the Rough Riders;

"I, Hamilton Fish, jr., born in Berlin, Germany, aged twenty-four years and eleven reenths, and by occupation a railroad man, do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted, this 5th day of May, 1898, as a soldier in the army of the United States of America, for the period of two years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and do also agree to accept from the United States such bounties, pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

On each paper of this sort it was certified by the recruiting and examining officers that "the above named man was free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity," and that he was "entirely sober when enlisted." The last mentioned specification is peculiarly desirable in the case of Mr. Fish.

The young men from New York and the

is contemplated that they are to enter the service as such, although there is no rea-son why they should not be organized with The young men from New York and the east underwent their physical examination in Washington before proceeding to San Antonio. They were an exceptionally well a view to disciplining the men for any ser-

turesque. It is made of a gray grass cloth, light in texture and very cool. The hat is of the sombrero pattern, turned up on one

ifferent from that supplied at Delmonico's The swells provided their own horses and equipment. Every man is a first-class rider and marksman. One of the commissioned officers is to be George Dunn, who was last year master of the hounds in the Chevy

will operate as mounted infantry, one man in each four holding the horses while the others fight.

Col. Wood was formerly in the regular army, and, although a surgeon, did fierce service against the Indians. He is an all round athlete. Among his officers are Maj. Kersey, adjutant general of New Mexico, and "Alec" Brodie, one of the most deeply respected citizens of Arizona.

A few words about the distinguished

treopers. Woodbury Kane is young only in spirits. He is a cousin of John Jacob Astor spirits. He is a cousin of John Jacob Astor and is a polo player, a 'cross country rider and a yachtsman. Willie Tiffany is noted as a leader of cotillons and for his taste in fine raiment. He is a grand nephew of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie, and a cousin of the Belmonts.

The Harvard contingent is very large. Dudley Dean is a noted quarter back Home.

Dudley Dean is a noted quarter back, Hen-Bull an oarsman, Guy Hollister speedy half-miler and Guy Munchie a foot-ball coach. I. Townsend Burden, jr., is a foot ball player, and a son of a great New York millionaire.

cross country riders in this vicinity. Percival Gassett of Boston, a crack polo player, is a grandson of Commodore "Mad Jack" Percival, who commanded the Constitution in the war of 1812

"Reggie" Ronalds is a son of Mrs. P.

a Yale team.

Hamilton Fish is a young man of great

strength and misguided energies. He has hitherto distinguished himself by fighting with policemen and causing trouble in pubbor is one of difficulty and danger, particularly when a norther is blowing. The "boca," or entrance to the harbor, is a mass of seething, foaming water and presents an imposing spectacle. To see steamers of from sixteen to eighteen feet draft enter through this seething "boca" is a sight to be remembered, as the great waves lift them up and seem about to burt them forfavorite sport of his was to ride furiously on the back of a cab horse. At last he is turning his attention to a worthier object.

H. K. Devereux was a great end rush at Princeton about 1880. He played foot ball exceptionally well with his head cut open. Afterward he went west and became an expert pistol shot. expert pistol shot.

expert pistol shot.

Three trocpers who are expected to do fine service are New York policemen, Henry H. Haywood, Henry Ebermann and William Breen. Ebermann was formerly in the 6th Cavairy and took part in the terrible fight at Pine Ridge. He has a medal for gallant conduct in action. All three are men of splendid physique, and one can easily imagine them dispersing a whole regiment of Spaniards with night clubs.

The swells show themselves obedient to

Sergeant Thaddeus Higgins, an old United States cavalryman, who had charge of the party, tapped him on the shoulder:

"Take those things back there," he said, jerking his thumb in the direction of the

admire the cowboys' way with the bucking broncho. A good sprinkling of veteran regular cavalrymen serves to keep them in

The cavalry soldiers here are bound to get to Cuba, if they and their horses have to swim. As a preliminary to this interest-A Most Variegated Assortment of ing event the cavalrymen have been prac-Fighting Men. ticing their horses swimming in Tampa bay. About a mile from the camp, through

They Are Getting Down to Real

From the New York Journal.

ing men ever gathered together in modern times is the 1st United States Regiment of Cavalry, popularly known as "the

Leonard Wood is colonel and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant colonel. The number of enlisted men has reached 780.

men are: Dancer, foot ball player, steeplechaser, golfer, pole player, gourmet, oarsman, old soldier, fireman, policeman, cow-Here is the roll of honor of gilded youths who have left the clubs and haunts of luxury in New York and the east to fight

Hamilton Fish, jr., Craig Wadsworth, Woodbury Kane, Willie Tiffany, Reginald

set-up lot of men.

Their uniform is very becoming and pic-

side and fastened with a roseate.

Every man has enlisted as a plain trooper at \$13 a month, with allowances for rations and clothes. The food allowance is eighteen cents, and the diet will be very

Chase hunt at Washington.

Each man will be armed with a KragJorgensen carbine, two revolvers, and a
machete in place of a sword. The troopers

Craig Wadsworth is one of the best-

Kenneth Robinson is a young Scotchman living in New York, and a great golf player. Sumner K. Gerard, son of James W. Gerard of New York, is also a champion

Lorillard Ronalds, who lives in London and enjoys the friendship of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Ronalds was a quarter back on

lic. He once threw an ottoman at a music hall singer as a mark of his esteem. A favorite sport of his was to ride furiously

jerking his thumb in the direction of the ordinary day coaches provided by the government for the troopers.

The club man looked up in mild surprise. "That's where you belong," said the sergeant, still pointing with his thumb.

The club man saw the point and obeyed. The club men and college athletes are getting along famously with their cowboy comrades. The cowboys respect the easterners' athletic build, and the other fellows admire the cowboys' way with the bucking

## Of Shoe "Remnants"

At Hahn & Co.'s Three Stores.

Tomorrow-Friday will be an unusually attractive day for all economically inclined. We shall fill our "odds and

ends" tables with "broken lots" of Fine Reliable Shoes at 95c. a pair, some of which have been selling from two to four times as much. In addition to these we shall include on the tables at 95c. a number of lines of which we have all sizes, but which we are closing out because we need the shelf room they occupy. Below we give a few of the broken lots and full lines: Ladies' \$1.50 to \$2.50 Hand-made White Linen Duck Oxford Ties, slightly soiled, broken sizes. Fri-95C.

While we shall start the day with all sizes, these lots

Ladies' & Men's. Men's \$2 and \$3 Black Kangaroo and Welt and Turned Kid Shoes. 95C.

Soft Calf and Black and Tan Vici Kid Hand and Machine-sewed Oxford 95c. Ties, in broken sizes. Friday... 95c. Men's \$2 to \$2.50 Black and Russet Ladies', \$2.50 and \$3 Tan and Black Kid and Patent Leather Oxford Ties Lace Shoes, sizes 5, 51/2, 10 95c. and 11. Friday and Juliets, mostly small sizes. 95c. All sizes of these at 95c.

are not large, so cannot tell how soon they may be broken. Come early, Misses' \$1.50 Black Vict Kid Button Shoes, kid tipped, Fri-  $95c_{\bullet}$ 

Boys' and Youths' \$1.25 Russet and

Black Dressy and Serviceable Dress Shoes and Oxford Ties. Fri-95c.

Sizes 2 to 3 only. Friday .....

Ladies' \$1.50 grade of splendid Black Vici Kid Lace and Button Boots, In several desirable styles. Fri-95c. day....Ladies' \$2 grade of Chocolate Vici

7, on "D" and "E" widths 95c.

WM. HAHN & CO. 9S 930 and 932 7th st. n.w., RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

order. Altogether the "Rough Riders" promise to be the finest volunteer organization raised in the present war. A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: The troopers of the 1st United States Vol-unteer Cavalry, or Rough Riders, that have

been thronging into this city during the past week are a wild and picturesque lot. In the western element of this motley crowd of troopers there are as noted characters as among the dude millionaire contingent from New York. tingent from New York.

There is "Rocky Mountain Bill" Jenkins, from Montana, who has been on many a bear hunting trip with Mr. Roosevelt in times of so-called peace. A piece of his left ear is gone, there is a long, deep scar over his right eye where an animal's claw has struck in. "Rocky Mountain Bill's" whole appearance is that of being constantly loaded for bear, with hilts of knives and butts of revolvers sticking out of every pocket and from every angle of his anatomy. But Bill says he hasn't got his war armament on yet.

Atts of revocket and from every ocket and from every.

Marmament on yet.

Then there is "Broncho George" Brown, from Arizona, who lives in Skull Valley. He has a record of five men to his credit. This means that he has "dropped" that the righteous causes, for cattle steal-the righteous causes, for cattle steal-the cards, inclvility to women, cards, inclvility to w him word a fortnight ago that Roosevelt had issued a call for troopers he got up from his dinner, jumped on his wildest broncho and set off, bareback, through Devil's Gate and Dead Man's Gulch and over the Parieta Mountains for the nearest recruiting station, Whipple Barracks, at

Prescott.

Broncho George is believed to be the wildest rider of the west. He owns a herd of a thousand wild herses, and it is his boast that he never mounts a horse that has ever been ridden before, uses either saddle or bridle, uses either saddie or bride. A noose thrown over an animal's neck and then twisted around the jaw is his sole riding equipment, except when going on particularly long jaunts.

Broncho George has a slight cast in his off eye, which to a stranger gives him a fierce aspect, and his habit of resting his right hand on the handle of his Colt in his hip pocket heightens this effect.
Then there is "Dead Shot" Jim Simpson

from Albuquerque, N. M., who has reputation of outshooting all the dead shots of the range. He can put a rifle bullet through a jack rabbit's eye at a distance of a thousand yards while riding a wild horse. He can bring down Indians at every crack when they are so far off that most people can't see them, and he has scouted all through the Navajo country for the troops at Santa Fe.

"Lariat Ned" Perkins from Trinidad, Col., has a faculty of twisting a rope at long range around a fleeing steer's horns or legs when they are so far off that most people

has a faculty of twisting a rope at long range around a fleeing steer's horns or legs

with as much accuracy as Jim Simpson can shoot a rife. In fact, his lariat is almost as deadly a weapon in his hands as a gun. He proposes to take his rope along to Cuba and pull some of the Spaniards out of the parapets of Havana's fortifications. The short, slim, quiet-looking fellow with high-heeled boots from Wyoming is Robert Wilson, but nobody ever calls him by any name except "Fighting Bob." He has dispersed a score of gangs of cattle thieves. He doesn't expect this Cuban proposition will be half so exciting as keeping the "rustlers" off his range, but he's in it because Roos-velt and his country call him. From surrounding parts of Texas squads of cowboys have been coming into San Antonio all the week. They come mounted, booted, spurred and armed. As each company dashes with a mighty dust and Jingie of bit chains into the camp on the sandy cutskirts of the town, it "unlimbers" with the culchness of an arillery commany and

the quickness of an artillery company and is bivouncked in five minutes. The different contingents of cowboys, plainsmer, and mountaineers from widely separated sections of the great west are, of course, wholly unacquainted with one another. But the air of comradeship at the another. But the air at commands and a term is something delightful. It is like the meeting of delegations of politicians from distant states at a big convention. The common object makes a theme for conversation and a tie of good fellowship. It is so infectious that even the "dudes" from New York feel at home. These famous club men are really trying to adapt themselves to their surroundings. The cowboys tolerate them good naturedly, but it is plain to be seen that the mention of the fact that they are multi-millionaires simply causes the cowboys to curl their lips in disdain. Brawn and daring are the only qualities that claim respect in this military camp.

Japan's Attitude is Friendly. LONDON, May 19 .- The Tien-Tsin corre

a deep and favorable impression here. It is universally understood to refer to a possible alliance which will include Japan. I am enabled to state that Japan is ready to join England in an active and determined policy calculated to control the govern-ment of Peking, to reform the Chinese ad-ministration, to check Russia and to save China from anarchy or complete absorp-

Rinneo Sava Food is Plenty. An official dispatch from Havana to the Spanish authorities in Madrid save: "The food supply is assured for a long time. Vessels are arriving here from all parts, even from the United States, with

CASTELBERG, the reliable jeweler, now at 1103 Pa. Ave., will remove to 935 Pa. Ave. May 23d. Until then a discount of 20 per cent is allowed on all Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* HOME DYEING



No Muss. No Trouble.

MAYPOLE

SOAP

\*WASHES AND DVES At One Operation

. . ANY COLOR. The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinens, etc., whether Silk,

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or mailed free for 15 cents.

Satin, Cotton or Wool.

Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT. 127 Duane Street, New York, fe17-th, s.tu-6m

\*

Best for the aged the sick—the delicate—and the convalescent—We refer to To-Kalon's 'Old Stock' Port! Leading physicians recommend it on account of its health-giving qualities; 75c. qt.; \$2.50 gal. Delivered. TO=KALON

WINE CO., 614 14TH ST. Phone gas CLOSING

OUT LADIES' SUITS MARTIN WOLF, my17-tf dl7 llth ST. N.W.

Go to Siccardi's FOR BARGAINS IN HUMAN HAIR. Hair Switches at Great Bargains. \$3.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50. \$5.00 Switches reduced to \$2.50. \$8.00 Switches reduced to \$5.00. and White Hair reduced in same prop

711 11th st., next to Palais Royal.
Private rooms for hairdressing, shampooing and seeing. SUITS CLEANED. Sepd us your last spring suit and will clean it to look every whit as neat and stylish as when you bought it. Expert dyeing. Wagon calls.

E. E. WHEATLEY,

Mme. Siccardi.

AMERICAN DYER AND SCOURER, 1068 Jefferson ave. (Georgetown). Ratablished 1881. no. 1881-1yr,14

The annual meeting of the Associated Press began yesterday in Chicago, 125 of discipline. A pleasing incident occurred when the troopers were leaving Washing-ton. A well-known New York club man the 178 stockholders being present. Vice along the quarterdeck. One was Lord Ren del. By his side strode a man in a curiou President Horace White of the New York mondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Mr. Chamberlain's utterance has made had engaged an entire section of a sleeper and ordered the porter to take his things cape, whose cut suggested that it had been made by a village tailor. It was not easy to think this was the broken-down old man Evening Post presided. The annual report of the general man ager showed that the receipts last year were \$1,605,866, and the expenses \$1,520,545. The present membership is 700, and about 2,500 daily and weekly papers are served through miner organizations. The

To Return the Flags.